

# THE MADISONIAN.

Persons ordering the daily Madisonian will please state whether they wish it sent to them only during the session of Congress, or the whole year.

**The Message.**—Those of our contemporaries who desire to be furnished with the President's Message from this office, will please forward their orders during the present week.

**The number of exchange papers received at this office is so great, that we find it impossible to open them all; for this reason many of our country friends must excuse us if the Madisonian is not received by them after the 15th instant.**

The members of Congress are now rapidly arriving at the seat of Government, preparatory to their duties which commence on Monday next. Among the number already in the city, in addition to those heretofore announced, we notice Senator BRINTON, of Mo.; Senator FULTON, of Ark.; Mr. CROSS, of Ark.; Mr. HENRY, and Mr. IRWIN, of Pa.; Gov. CASEY, of Ill.; Gov. MILLER, of Mo.; Mr. TULLINGHAM, of R. I.; Mr. TALIAFERRO, of Va.; and Messrs. WHITE, POPE, and THOMPSON, of Ky.

## THE STATUS OF WASHINGTON

Was yesterday placed upon its pedestal in the rotunda of the Capitol. It attracts much attention, and draws forth no little criticism. Let all see it, and judge for themselves. At present we pass no opinion upon it, not having had sufficient leisure to examine it.

**Mrs. Madison.**—This lady has returned from her sojourn in Virginia, and taken up her residence in this city. We learn that she is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

## THE ULTRA WHIGS—WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

The ultra Whigs, after a fruitless war against an overwhelming majority for twelve years, (always unable to effect anything *per se*), at length, by enlisting under the banner of Harrison and Tyler, managed to come in with the victorious party. But their file leaders, and more especially their presses, by their arrogance and dictatorial bearing, soon marred their triumph. Truly their season of rejoicing was brief. Their own folly dashed the golden cup away, ere its sweets were tasted.

Yet when we calmly reflect on the recent malignant operations of the ultra Whig presses, their exorbitant demands, impudence, and unprecedented abuse of the Executive, and deliberately contemplate the nature of the elements forming the Federal Bank party, our wonder ceases, that their conduct should have been so bold and recklessly unjust, and we think it almost a miracle that they did not succeed in their unhallowed purposes. Only a man of indomitable spirit and iron nerve could have withstood their iniquitous conspiracy! We will explain, and we desire the reader to mark us well.

It is well known that when Gen. Harrison first ran for the Presidency that the Federalists frowned upon his pretensions. The National Intelligencer and other organs of the party deprecated his claims. He was not in favor of a National Bank, nor was he vindictively opposed to one. But we have reason to believe that his constitutional scruples were similar to those of the present Chief Magistrate. Be this as it may, the Federalists at length espoused his cause, convinced from abundant experience that they never could do anything with Mr. Clay, and willing to undergo a campaign merely to "get a change," as they often expressed themselves. They said they had nothing to expect from a party in power, and were anxious to "take a chance" in the "new scheme." Their first object was to get the Van Buren party out, and they were willing to run the risk of gaining something by the exchange. They united on "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and then their well planned conspiracy was formed. It was this. Knowing that they could never obtain a sanction to their long cherished Bank scheme constitutionally, they resolved to effect it *didabolically*, by means of a well concerted, secret, simultaneous and audacious movement by their leaders and presses after the new President was installed. This was concocted and resolved upon before the great Convention met at Baltimore, and this accounts for their acquiescence in the declaration of principles adopted and promulgated by the Convention; those principles not embracing a proposition to charter another U. S. Bank. They thought that Gen. Harrison, if elected, would succumb to the advice and entreaties of their great leaders; but should this fail, they were prepared to apply another remedy, the nature of which we will as briefly as possible proceed to show.

The Federalists are generally rich—rich, because when their banks fail, and widows and orphans are swindled, the money must find a resting place somewhere—and have always controlled the operations of the innumerable moneyed corporations. These corporations, when in operation, are required to support partisan presses that their charters may be renewed or extended. When defunct, the rich Federalists must support them. Between the Banks and the Federalists in 1840, the influence of nearly all the ultra Whig presses was secured. The officers of the late U. S. Bank claiming a debt of gratitude for services rendered, and the Federalists promising them future pecuniary benefits—General Harrison never dreamt of these tricks of the Federalists. He relied upon the integrity of the people. He expected that their suffrages, if bestowed on him, would be a free offering; a testimony of their gratitude for his gallant services; and he resolved in the integrity of his heart to administer the laws faithfully, according to the wants of the nation. He never once thought of the policy of employing machines to manufacture public opinion, and we know not how he could have withstood the combined thunders of the band of hired presses, and the denunciations of a score or two of politicians. It is very certain, at all events, that he did not take the precaution to enlist a corps of editors in different sections to enforce his doctrines and defend him against attack.

It was resolved, (after the election,) first to ascertain to what extent the Federal leaders could control the President by means of ingenious and specious representations. If they could cajole him into an agreement to sign a Bank bill, it was all well enough. If his sanction to all the other measures of the ultra Whigs

could, in like manner, be obtained, it was still better. What would have been the result had the General lived, we do not pretend to know. Whether he would have been beguiled by the fascinations of the Federal orators, or awed by the abuse of their prepared chain of presses, is only known to his God who snatched him from the earth before the evil devices of his "smiling enemies" were put in execution.

Foiled by an all-seeing Providence in their designs against an aged man—but pure as old—they immediately prepared their instruments for the torture of his successor. This was a desperate, but an only alternative. They feared President Tyler's vigorous intellect and courage. They knew that he who had the moral firmness to resign his seat in the United States Senate, rather than perform what he conscientiously believed to be unconstitutional, would not be likely to prove a pliant instrument in their polluted hands. Such was their only hope, however, and accordingly they lost no time in trying the experiment. To this end the ultra Whig presses, on the accession of President Tyler, first left off a fulsome strain of adulation. The Federal leaders next played upon him with the tongue, but he did not dance to their music.

Their worst fears were roused now, and their inquisitorial wheels (presses) were merely exhibited to his view, to ascertain what effect the sight would produce. To the several large cities a mandate went forth from the arch Inquisitor, and immediately certain selected editors proclaimed the *precise duties of President Tyler*. These articles were copied by the rest of the hired band in all sections with commendations. Congress assembled, and the Message was spread before the country. This document exhibited palpable signs of honesty and independence, that did not please the "Moloch," and the presses set about preparing to "put their victim to the rack." The Secretary's Bank bill was thrust aside by the Federalists in the Senate, and the one substituted was vetoed. Then began their oral denunciations and their torture of the wheel (presses) and they resolved at once to "head" him. He repulsed their second attack on the Constitution, and then all of their "infernal machines" were set in motion. Such groans, agonized cries, hisses, curses and gnashing of teeth, were never before known, save perhaps, in the "infernal regions!" The poor people were robbed out-right—"new made" Kentucky orators spouted blue blazes from the rostrum—"burnt brandy could not save" John Tyler from the eternal execration of the People, and as for the poor country, it was ruined forever. Public sentiment condemning the President's horrible acts unequivocally, spread like thistle-down all over the land, in the columns of the New York Courier & Enquirer, Richmond Whig, and all the others that had been secured and prepared for the event. A stranger in the land would have thought the new President was overwhelmed with ignominy, and that his only course was to resign immediately, and fly in disguise from the country. A ruffian rabble assailed him with threats and hisses in his mansion, and burnt his effigy before his eyes.

What was to be done? Where could he flee the wrath to come? The verdict of the States that elevated him to the Presidency was about to be pronounced against him. Such at least was the warning of the chain of Federal presses. Wo to the President!

But how was it with the President in reality? Was this son of the noble "mother of States" intimidated? Did he prove recreant to the principles of the "god-like patriots" of the Revolution? Was he wanting in nerve, in spirit, in wisdom or honor? No! Though these were to dash its waves among the stars, and the most furious comet were hurled down upon him, at the bidding of those who would have him prove false to the sacred trust reposed in him, still he would prefer utter annihilation to a base abandonment of honor among men, of obligation to his country, and duty to his God!

His breast was calm when the storm raged in all its fury. Nor was he the only bold spirit that deprecated not the howling of the political elements. There were friends from his own native State, and from others, that faced the blast with him, and they will some day reap their reward in the plaudits of their countrymen. He knew the motives that impelled the inquisitorial presses that strove to apply the torture. He smiled upon their vain endeavors, and patiently awaited the decision of the States that were to stifle him so frightfully with their thunder-tones of condemnation. They DECIDED UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST THE FEDERALISTS AND THEIR PRESSES! Still unmoved, he pursued his duties as before. The SEPARATION had taken place. A POLITICAL REVOLUTION had been effected. Federalism had resolved itself into its own diminutive element. The Bank presses no longer pretended to echo the public sentiment, and were abandoned to their keepers, now their victims. They who once chuckled with the savage anticipation of crushing the President, are themselves the victims of their meditated cruelty! The PEOPLE have rallied around the CONSTITUTION, and hailed the President as its preserver in the hour of peril. He is cheered and supported by the voice of his countrymen, while the ravings of his ex-ping enemies can only excite his pity.

The ultra Whigs and their editors have drawn a definitive line around themselves, by which they can easily be distinguished by all honest men. They nurtured the venom within their bosoms, and it is now consuming them. The People will never trust them. Their poisoned arrows fall short of the Executive, and no one heeds their cries. Such is the fate reserved for all conspirators.

**POSTMASTERS ACTING AS AGENTS FOR NEWSPAPERS.** A western editor, after reading our prospectus with a "critical eye," declares that all postmasters remitting as money from subscribers, should be "removed for meddling in politics!" In this writer aware that the Department permits postmasters to frank remittances to all papers and periodicals, whether neutral, Democratic or Whig, and to become agents for them? They should be so proscribed! But he objects to our "thanking them" for their attention. We think we might be permitted both to thank them for their attention, and pay them the usual commission allowed by our contemporaries for their trouble.

The above usage has been permitted by the Department for two reasons. First, because it facilitates the dissemination of useful knowledge among the people, who are the real sovereigns of the land; and secondly, because it very materially increases the income of the Department.

**REFORM.** Individual and isolated cases of delinquency in our public officers may be detected by the vigilance of the Executive, and the offenders punished through his interference; but when an abuse pervades the system, its correction is beyond his jurisdiction, and it can be eradicated only by the prudent and energetic action of the Legislature. That it may be efficiently exerted, its efforts must be guided by knowledge, and though ours is but the superficial information, casually obtained, by observers almost uninterested, and without any intent of putting it to use, we think we can furnish some slight hints sufficient to communicate incipient ideas of the character of some prevalent evils—and these ideas may be fully developed by the resources possessed by members of Congress, but removed beyond our reach. A member may call for information from the Departments, and we cannot; he can obtain a resolution, permitting the "summons of persons and papers," which we cannot do. By the judicious exercise of the prerogative vested in them, valuable information may be acquired; but if they are exercised, as they most frequently have been, the result must be such as it has almost always been—that all the labor expended in the cause of reform must be fruitless.

In the first place, we would recommend, that the person making a "call" on any of the Departments should have an object; secondly, that he should have a distinct idea of that object; thirdly, he should have the manliness and frankness to declare it; and fourthly, he must have a clear notion of the practical benefit derivable from the answer. It is a fact well known, that members of Congress make calls without knowing what they want as often as they vote without knowing the question. It is well known that they make these calls without an idea of what may result from them; and it is equally known, that instead of directly confining their queries to the point which they wish to learn, they extend to every object bearing any relation to it—thinking that amid the mass of elements which must, in consequence, be presented to their analytic skill, they can obtain the one of which they are in search! We might narrate numberless anecdotes, in illustration of the singular character of the "calls" often made by Congress. We shall allude, however, but to two. A gentleman, who seems to have enjoyed the reputation of being one of the body of indefatigable seekers after small evils—and blind to the great ones over which he stumbled in his favorite pursuit, had incidentally heard that an extravagant sum had been paid by a public officer for an ox-yoke. Resolved on exposing this instance of criminal prodigality, he did not proceed as any one except a veteran Congressman would, and inquire of the Department whether it had detected or could discover the truth of the guilt imputed to the individual accused, but he "called" on the Department to furnish him with a schedule of all the accounts of all the officers of the Army and Navy for the two preceding years. Five clerks were immediately detailed upon the duty of answering this inquiry. After several months of labor, the document was completed—and by order of the House was printed. As is the fashion in such cases, it was read by nobody, but the astute member himself. But gratified by having a document printed on his motion, he studied it and pored over it with due intensity of industry, but the ox-yoke was nowhere to be found. He scrutinized the bantling, but the mark of guilt was nowhere discernible on it. We have related the preceding anecdote as we have heard it; the narrative may be erroneous in some unimportant details, but the main facts we believe to be correctly stated. The same observation may be applied to the following account made by another honorable gentleman. Its object, or the cost of answering it, we do not at the moment remember. But nearly a year after the call had been made, the manuscript answer to it appeared at the Capitol in the form of several large boxes filled with papers—which had been despatched from the Department in two carts.

To read manuscript does not suit the dignity or the indolence of the Representatives of the People. The proposition to print such a mass of rubbish would have required more impudence than any one possessed. The boxes, therefore, yet unopened, we believe, remain in the Capitol, an instructive monument of the futility and extravagance of at least one "call" by Congress. This document, it was anticipated by the gentleman, to whom it was indebted for its existence, was to prove a giant in the cause of reform; but instead of realizing any such expectations, it lies a lifeless mass in a lumber room, a tangible proof of the folly of its father.

'Calls' made so blindly can evidently never be productive of any benefit. We say nothing whatever of the cost of preparing and printing such documents. When we asserted that we could call the attention of Congress to abuses existing within the immediate limits of their jurisdiction, we had no reference whatever to their own pay and mileage, or to the extravagance so frequently appearing in their contingent expenditures, or to the unnecessary cost consequent on answering their calls. Any reformation in these matters is almost hopeless. We mean to bring forward no individual instances of guilt—even if we had the opportunity of knowing them. Our comments, as we have already said, will be confined to abuses existing under the sanction or the toleration of the law.

**Georgia.**—A letter from Milledgeville to the Augusta Chronicle says: Mr. Robinson, of Fayette, reported a bill to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of the people of this State. This bill provides for the appointment of two or more persons to appraise the property of the people, which will in no case be subject to levy and sale under execution, unless it is at least being at least three-fourths of its appraised value in specie or its equivalent—the appraisers to be paid by the owner of the property.

The bill to authorize the specie-paying banks of this State to issue bills of the denomination of one and two dollars, &c., came up on its passage. Mr. Howard offered a substitute authorizing the Central Bank to issue \$300,000 of the above denomination, with which to redeem her bills of a higher denomination. The above bill and substitute are still under an animated debate at the close of my letter.

And up to the same hour, a bill is under discussion in the Senate, to authorize the Central Bank to sell the stock owned by the State, in the State Bank and Bank of Augusta, at a discount of 10 per cent, payable in the bills of the Central Bank.

**Whigery Desperate.**—The Vicksburg Mississippi Whig says:—"The State has gone to the devil body foretold, and we care not how large the majority against us may be—we would as soon see it ten thousand as any thing else."

## "WHO" NOMINATED JOHN TYLER FOR VICE PRESIDENT?

This is the sixth time of asking. We intimated, in our closing remarks, on the fifth time of putting this "question," that we might avail ourselves of the responses furnished by our adversaries, to lighten our labors. On the present occasion, we shall hardly be under the necessity of calling to our aid such auxiliaries. We shall, therefore, proceed, as we commenced, to perform our own labors without the assistance of our adversaries, till we have occasion for theirs; and whenever we do, we shall thankfully accept their proffered assistance.

We shall now endeavor to show, who and what the party were, that gave their votes for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON in 1836; and that they were called, and known, by the appellation of "Democratic Republicans"—and not "Whigs"; that the Whig party recognized this "Democratic Republican party" only as their adversary; and opposed it accordingly, with the same violence and vituperation, that they now oppose JOHN TYLER—with the single exception of not charging them with "treachery"—for it would have been a little too ludicrous to have complained of violated allegiance, where there never had existed any other relation than hostility!

What was the support that this Democratic Republican Party gave to their candidate in 1836? We find, if our records read aright, that this party gave the following popular, and electoral vote, in the following States, for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON:

	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
Vermont,	20,991	7
New Jersey,	26,892	8
Delaware,	24,733	3
Maryland,	25,552	10
Kentucky,	36,935	15
Ohio,	108,405	21
Indiana,	41,931	9
	362,069	73
Maine,	15,930	
Connecticut,	18,749	
Rhode Island,	2,710	
New York,	138,543	
Pennsylvania,	87,111	
	594,441	

We erred, perhaps, in ascribing all the popular votes (opposed to Mr. Van Buren) not given either for Judge White or Mr. Webster, as having been given to Gen. Harrison. We are happy to discover our error, and hasten to correct it. Judge White was a candidate in other States, besides Georgia and Tennessee, where he obtained the electoral vote; and we shall on a future occasion endeavor to give the whole popular vote that was cast for him. At this time we shall conclude our remarks by a special reference to the "stay-at-home" Whig support, that Gen. HARRISON received in New York and Pennsylvania.

In New York, in 1834, the party who nominated Gen. Harrison, gave their gubernatorial candidate, William H. Seward, 169,969 votes; while in 1836, Mr. Van Buren received but 166,815; showing that if only 2,153 of the stay-at-home party had staid at home, Gen. Harrison would have received the 42 electoral votes of that State. In 1838, however, this party gave Gov. Seward 192,864 votes.

It is well known that the Whigs of New York, what there were of them, were in 1836 pretty generally opposed to the election of General Harrison, and hence the few thousand who supported Gov. Seward in 1834 and 1838 staid at home in 1836.

How was it in Pennsylvania? In 1835, the Harrison party who elected Gov. Ritner, gave him a 93,866 votes, while in 1836 Mr. Van Buren obtained but 91,475; showing that if only 2,390 of the "stay-at-home" party had staid at home, still General Harrison would have received the 30 electoral votes of Pennsylvania. In 1838, however, the party polled 109,246 votes for Gov. Ritner.

It is well known, that in this State, there were a few thousand Whigs who supported Gov. Ritner, who would not support Gen. Harrison,—which shows pretty conclusively that General Harrison was neither considered a Whig, nor supported as the Whig candidate. Had General Harrison received the votes of these two States, as he would have done but for the "stay-at-home" game played against him, his aggregate electoral vote would have been 145, out of 291, (for the vote of Michigan was pretty generally considered by all parties as irregular and unconstitutional, and would never have been conceded to Mr. Van Buren, had he been in a minority without it.)

Thus we have shown, that General Harrison, had he received the same support that Governor Seward did in 1834, and Gov. Ritner in 1835, would have had the majority of the electoral votes in 1836, lacking one,—that is, on the supposition that the Michigan vote was irregular. If the Whigs had any support to give, that was the time to have given it; and if they had considered Gen. Harrison a Whig, they could have directed the Electors of Georgia and Tennessee to have cast their 26 votes for Gen. Harrison, their Whig candidate.

We might as well pause here, for the present occasion, to give the public an opportunity of judging whether, if there be any ground to ascribe "treachery" to any person or party, it might not with quite as much propriety be ascribed to that party who make the charge, as the person to whom it has been so groundlessly imputed.

We have shown, as we believe, that from first to last, it was never in the power of those who now style themselves the Whig Party, to have nominated any candidate at the Harrisburg Convention in 1839. And if any man were nominated as Vice President by that convention, whom the Whig Party might have claimed as a Whig, or who might have considered himself a Whig, it follows by no means that he is accountable to those who could neither nominate nor elect him.

Hereupon we demand, therefore, for the sixth time, **What right have Mr. CLAY'S friends to call JOHN TYLER to account?**

**NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—The Legislature of Vermont have just passed resolutions declaring that it is the duty of the General Government to prosecute the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary Question without any unnecessary delay. One of the resolutions is to the following effect: Resolved, That while we deprecate a war with Great Britain, as a great national evil, and to be resorted to only in case of stern necessity, and while we recommend to the Government of the United States a conciliatory, yet firm and decided course on this subject, yet if such course fail, we pledge ourselves to sustain the authorities of the Union in maintaining their rights with all the resources in our power.

## THE U. S. GAZETTE'S LETTER WRITER.

A few days since we had occasion to contradict a statement made by the Gazette's Washington anonymous letter writer, in relation to Mr. Stevenson's communications to the State Department, in which it was asserted that a war with England was highly probable.

We contradicted the rumor on what we supposed to be the very best authority, and we confess that we are somewhat surprised to find that the writer in a subsequent epistle thus persists in his statement:

"I do not know what reasons the Madisonian has which he calls good; nor is it possible for me to prove what I gave only as a rumor. But my opinion is strengthened, since I wrote the above, that Mr. Stevenson did express himself nearly as I stated, and that he prided himself on the right of his last letter to which I have alluded above. Nay, more. I have as good reasons as the Madisonian is likely to have, that in the department most likely to feel an immediate interest in the negotiations, there has been a very considerable apprehension that the affairs between Great Britain and the United States might not be settled so easily as the true interests of both countries would require."

If the writer has his information directly from the Department to which he alludes, then the issue is between that Department and those from whom we had our information.

The Madisonian considers it a great merit in Mr. Tyler that his conduct has been approved by the "old Roman of the Hermitage." A most striking evidence indeed of his whiggery. The true Whigs regard his praise as censure, and his approval as a condemnation. Secretary Upshur is disapproving of all the sentences of Naval Court Martials which have been pronounced for the last eight or nine months. He is liberal, if no judge of discipline.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The above is rather a favorable specimen of the twaddle of Washington letter writers. The usual folly of the Gazette's correspondent is too absurd to be noticed.

But in relation to Gen. Jackson's approbation of President Tyler's vetoes, we are frank to confess that we do attach some importance to it—and it is very obvious that a proportionate apprehension of its effect is manifested by the ultra Whigs—or rather, as this writer would define them, the true Whigs. Yet it is not altogether the personal approval of the ex-President, that we attach the importance to, but to the fact of his experience in having done the country a similar service, and his wisdom in coinciding with the sentiments of the people so lately expressed at the elections. The Gazette was equally as bitter against the "old Hero" himself, when his conduct was approved by two-thirds of the American People.

As for the Secretary of the Navy, however much anonymous letter writers may assail him, it is very certain that reason and justice have guided all his acts. At least, as far as we have any knowledge, no one has openly imputed any dereliction of duty to him. On the contrary, if we may judge from the statements of Naval officers, there was never a Secretary more highly esteemed.

It has been hinted to us that the Gazette's correspondent was appointed to office by one of the "retired Secretaries," and adopts this mode of testing his gratitude, while in the enjoyment of its emoluments.

What is meant by the restoration of "ancient systems"? Are we to reject the teachings of experience? To throw aside what adversity has taught us, and prosperity has won for us, and to sit quietly down, confiding in the leader mercurius of our rulers, "waiting patiently for the fruits of their wisdom?" Go! let it be that what the organ of the Government has to offer! This people know that the price of Liberty is "Eternal Vigilance." They will not forego their watchfulness.—*Cin. Gazette.*

By the restoration of ancient systems, we mean those honest principles and practices adhered to by the patriotic framers of the Constitution.

We should not reject the teachings of experience. Experience has taught us with a vengeance that a National Bank has the power to oppress the people and defy their rulers.

If we do not wait for the fruits of wisdom our fate will be similar to that of the impatient boy in the fable, who killed the goose with the expectation of getting innumerable golden eggs.

The "organ of the Government" offers its suggestions in all kindness, and if it errs, it is the error of the head, not the heart. It courts the "eternal vigilance" of the people—it is open to their closest scrutiny. Let them watch, and reprove us when we go wrong. We have nothing to gain by dealing falsely with the public, and nothing to lose by being honest.

## ANONYMOUS LETTER WRITERS.

Not more than one occurrence in fifty, that the Washington letter writers so confidently predict, ever takes place. Resignations and removals are constantly announced by these newsmongers, and when the public expectation at distant points amounts to an absolute certainty that the changes &c. must transpire, some public act or official statement at length undeceives them.

Those who take particular interest in the movements at the seat of Government, should always regard the rumors of anonymous letter writers with a due allowance for their opportunities of being deceived.

Not long since a mischievous urchin told a letter writer that he heard the President, while walking to church, declare he would resign—Immediately after the fact appeared in the papers. Another lad, seeing a fair-faced gentleman with ringlets, approaching the State Department, declared that he had heard Mr. Webster (while in conversation with Mr. Stevenson,) say there must be a war. This fact, or something similar to it, was in the U. S. Gazette a day or two after. But if a war should take place in any reasonable time, the U. S. Gazette's announcement of course is official.

There are many confirmed wags in this city, who amuse themselves by communicating to every body all the extraordinary movements at least a few days before they actually transpire. By reading the papers diligently, they not only enjoy a heavy laugh at the gullibility of the public, but soon manage to ascertain who are the correspondents of the different sheets.

We allude, in the above remarks, more particularly to the idle gossip concerning "state secrets"—the transactions meditated in Congress are more accurately given by the letter writers.

**AN EXTENSIVE SWINDLING SHOP.** The Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs over nine hundred clerks. Every thing for the use of the Bank is made on its own premises, and the printing of its notes is a large item. A note once returned to the Bank is never to be re-issued, but is filed away, and at the end of ten years burnt. The workmen are busy at work every day in the year, save Sundays, in printing notes. At the annual burning, two days are required, with a large fire, to destroy the old notes, and it employs two men constantly in feeding the fire.

## WHIGGISM DEFINED IN 1835.

BY EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS. To aid us in our researches on this interesting and engrossing topic, we shall avail ourselves of the erudition of Ex-President Adams. We shall therefore make an extract from his celebrated letter to the Hon. DUTCH J. FRANCE, of Newport, R. I.

QUINCY, SEPT. 7, 1835.

DEAR SIR:

I heartily congratulate you upon your re-election to Congress—although upon many important public measures, I differed widely in opinion from you in the last Congress; and although I do not flatter myself that we shall agree much better in the next, I am yet convinced that the party which has been these two years struggling to break you down, the base compound of Hartford Convention federalism and royal arch monarchy, is so rotten with the corruption of both elements, that I hail with joy the victory which you have achieved over it. I rejoice also that the same people have repaired the injustice done by the same party to Mr. Sprague, and have returned him to Congress as your colleague. Of that party, treachery is so favorite an instrument, that I have heard Mr. Burgess complain that they have used it even with him. It is their nature and their vocation. I welcome the result of your election as a pledge that their chalice is returning to their own lips—they betrayed Mr. Burgess, by not electing him to the Senate of the United States. Their own organ in Providence charges the loss of his election to the House upon their treachery. So will it be, and so note it always be—they have no honest principles to keep them together—their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves.

Towards Mr. Burgess himself I cherish a friendly feeling; for, governed as he is by impulses, and bitter as he is in the indulgence of his sarcastic humor, he has brilliant parts, a classical taste, occasional flights of eloquence, and too much honesty for his party. I deeply regret the division between him and you, and lamented still more his open electioneering speeches against you. In my humble opinion public men debate themselves by personally electioneering against each other. The depositories of public trusts should be ashamed to make themselves the scavengers of party. Mr. Burgess suffered himself to be so used by the party to which he belonged. Verily, he has his reward—they have paid him in kind.

I have taken as much interest in the Rhode Island elections, as in those of my own State, since the excitement on the masonic controversy has had so much influence upon them. What the politics of the State may be hereafter, or what yours in Congress will be, I do not conjecture, but I hope they may be such as to promote the cause of sound principles, good morals, and the Union.

I am, with great regard, your friend and servant, J. Q. ADAMS.

## POPULATION OF ENGLAND, &c.

The population of England and Wales at periods anterior to 1801, can only be determined by computations founded on the returns obtained under poll and hearth taxes, and on registers of births and deaths.—Unfortunately, however, none of these afford data from which the amount of population can be accurately deduced. During the latter part of the last century the uncertainty in which this subject was involved afforded materials for a keen controversy, which was carried on by Dr. Price on the one hand, and Mr. Howlett, Vicar of Dunmore in Essex, and Mr. Hales, on the other. The former had contended that population had been declining in England from the revolution downwards, and that it did not in 1777 exceed 4,763,000. Mr. Howlett, however, showed conclusively that no reliance could be placed on either Dr. Price's facts or arguments; and that there could be no reasonable doubt that the population had materially increased in the interval between 1700 and 1780. The returns obtained under the population acts put an end to this controversy, and proved the general accuracy of Mr. Howlett's conclusions. The population, as deduced from them, after allowing for their defects and inaccuracies, is as follows:

Years.	Population of England and Wales.
1700	5,475,000
1710	5,340,000
1720	5,565,000
1730	5,796,000
1740	6,064,000
1750	6,467,000
1760	6,736,000
1770	7,428,000
1780	7,853,000
1790	8,675,000
1801	8,872,000

The population for 1801 was determined by actual enumeration; and since this census has been taken in 1811, 1821, and 1831, the results of which are as follows:

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
England, Wales, & Scotland.	14,147,434	1,347,177	8,334,434	9,561,698	11,291,437	13,081,238
Army and Navy.	14	17	511,446	611,728	717,483	800,285
	14,161,448	1,364,194	8,845,880	10,173,426	12,008,920	13,881,523
			10,949,466	12,009,864	14,391,631	16,887,508

A population of the British Empire, at the present time, as appears by the census just taken, is as follows:—

England and Wales,	15,901,991
Scotland,	8,695,886
Ireland,	8,305,382
Guernsey, Jersey and Man,	126,079
Total,	23,029,338

**Products of Maine.**—A